Terms of the Enquirer.

37 The Enquirer is published Dally (for the city) and SEMI-WEEKLY (for the country.) For the Daily Equet, seven dollars per annum, and at the rate of eight Edit is taken for a shorter period than one year. For the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and Three the Semi-Weekly, five dollars per annum, and Three Dollars for six months, payable in advance, to be paid in Dollars for six months, payable in advance, to be paid in Dollars for six months, payable in advance, to the paid in 2004 and available Rank notes, at the risk of the Editor, the passage of a single letter is scarcely of any account The postage of a single letter is scarcely of any account to the writer. It is the accumulation of postage, in an to the writer.

extensive business, which operates as a serious tax upon the Editors.)

IN THE DAILY ENQUIRER—For one square of green lines, or less, first insertion, fifty cents, and twenty succeeding insertion twenty-five cents—it inserted once a week, twice a week, or three times a week, Edity seven and a half cents.

IN THE SEMI-WEEKLY—One square of sixteen lines, or less, first insertion, 75 cents; for each continuance, 50 cents.

Annual advertisers are charged fifty dollars for thirty lines, and in that proportion for advertisements of a greater length—except Lottery Venders and Auctioners, who are charged one hundred dollars (paper instituted)

eiseled.)

All Obituaries and Marriages from the country, whenever the party's hand-writing is unknown at this Office, must be authenticated by the endorsation of the Pestmaster in the neighborhood, or they will in no case be published. Every measure, that has been taken to prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved herelofore prevent impositions and quizzes, has proved herelofore unavailing. We must, therefore, insist, in such a case, upon the communication being certified by the name of the Pestmaster, written on the back of the letter.

Orders from a distance must be accompanied with the a vance pay, or satisfactory references, to insure execu-

LAND IN PRINCE EDWARD FOR SALE. I OFFER for sale the valuable Landed Estate jointly owned by Isaac Read, Esq., of Kanawha, and my-

owned by Isaac Read, Esq., of Raine Buffalo, Fort and Falling Creeks, two and a half miles Buffalo, Fort and Falling Creeks, two and a half miles from Hampden Sydney College, three and a half from Prince Edward Court-house, and eight miles from the town of Farmville. It contains about one thousand stres, of which about one hundred and twenty acres are low grounds of choice quality, and there is an ample quantity of wood and plant land. A large proportion of the high land is rich, and in a high state of improvement, clover and plaster having been extensively used.

provement, clover and plaster having been extensively used.

On this Estate there is a Grist and Manufacturing Mill, recently repaired, with three run of stones. The water power is ample, and may be doubled, if desired, without much expense. The Mill, since I have owned it, has made as much as three hundred barrels of toll grain in one year. The nearness of this estate to good markets makes it desirable property, and well worth the attention of persons wishing to buy profitable lands.

The overseer, living on the premises, will show the land to any person wishing to see it.

P. S.—As I shall be absent from home for the next three months. I leave the above advertised Estate in the hands of Capt, Henry A. Watkins, of Charlotte Courthouse, and Mr. N. C. Read, of Farmville, to whom persons wishing to purchase may refer.

nouse, and Mr. A. C. Read, of Farmville, to whom per sons wishing to purchase may refer. Nov. 12—63m C. C. READ.

Nov. 12—cim C. C. READ.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

WHEREAS, the undersigned is desirous of paying of the legacies left to sundry persons near Natchez, Mississippl, and in Tennessee, so far as the funds may have as yet come into his hands: This is to give motice to hobert S. G. Perkins, Eliza A. Horn and Harriet D. Laveland, children of Lucy Perkins, late of Natchez, Miss., and William Henley, son of Eliza A. Horn, that there is a special legacy left to them, in the last will of Sarah Mosley, of one hundred dollars each, and to William Henley and John Henley, sons of Patrick Henley, the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars each; and has left to be paid to William Henley, of Tennessee, to be managed by him, the sum of two hundred dollars, for the sole use and benefit of Retay Ann Eelcher, his sister—all whom are requested to come forward and receive their legacies, so far as the Executer may be enabled to pay with the funds collected. The Legatees must apply either in person or by a regular power of attorney, and be prepared to execute proper refunding bonds, according to law.

WALTER LEAKE,

per refunding bonds, according to law. WALTER LEAKE, Executor of Sarah Mosley, deceased.

TO FREDERICK A. ROSS, Executor of David Ross, deceased, GEORGE M. PAYNE, and GEO. B. PAYNE: Take notice, that I shall, on the contice, that I shall, on the 23d of February, of said month, in the stere-house of D. the 25th of said month, in the stare-house of D. J. Hattsook, in Howardsville; on the 28th of said month, in Mr. Flippen's store house, near Elk Creek Furnace, in Amherst county; and on the 10th of March, 1848, in the Clerk's Office of Pulaski county, take depositions in he read as evidence in a suit in Chancery, pending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Backingham, in which I am plaintiff and you and others are defendants. If from good cause the depositions are not taken on the days specified, they will be lasen on the day following in ench case.

GEORGE BOOKER,

Executor of Samuel Jones, deceased. Buckingham, Jan. 21, 1848—cw4w

NOTICE.

LIGON re. HOLT'S Administrator and others.

Messrs. Thomas Holt and Paschal Green.

A seither of you reside within this Commonwealth, and as neither of you have an Attorney in fact within the same, to whom notice of the time and place of taking depositions can be given, I now publish for your information, that, on Thursday, the 27th day of January, 1848, that being Amelia County Court day, between the hours of 10 o'clock in the morning and sunset of the same day, in the Clerk's Office of said county, at the Court House thereof, I shall proceed to take the depositions of Thomas T. Giles and other witnesses, to be used as evidence for me in a suit in Chancery now pending in the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for the county of Amelia, wherein Robert S. Lagon suing for himself and others, creditors of John Hott, deceased, is plaintiff, and yourselves and other are defendants; and if from any cause the taking of the said depositions shall not be commenced, or, being said depositions shall not be commenced, or, being NOTICE are defendants; and it from any cause the taxing of the said depositions shall not be commenced, or, being commenced, should not be completed on that day, the taxing of the same will be adjourned, from time to time, until the said depositions shall be completed. Given under my hand this 21d day of December, 1847.

Dec. 24—cwt27thJan. RICHARD S. HOLT.

IN CHANCERY.-Vinginia:-At Rules taken in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Prince Edward county, the 4th day Theodorick C. Gannaway,

eth Binford in her own right, and as Execu rix of William C. Binford, Jordan H. Oakley and Haet his wife, John W. Binford and Elizabeth F. Bin-The defendants, Jordan H. Oakley and Harriet his The defendants, Jordan H. Oakley and Harriet his wife, not having entered their appearance and given security, according to an act of the General Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing that they are not imabitants of this State, on motion of the plaintiff, by counsel, it is entered at rules aforesaid, and accordinate actions.

that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the public newspapers printed in the city of Rich-mood for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the Coret house of this county.

mond for two months successively, and also posted at the front door of the Court house of this county.

A Copy—Teste,

Dec. 22 - copy

R. J. WORSHAM, C. C.

IN CHANCERY.—VIRGINIA. At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Superior Court of Chancery for the Richmond Circuit, the 10th day of December, 1847; Richard T. Husdley and Sarah E. E. his wife, against

Robert C. Macon, and other

The defendant above named not having entered his appearance and given seconty, according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is ordered, that the said defendant do appear at the rules to be held for the said Court, on the first Monday in March next, and answer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the try of Richmond for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Capitol in the said city.

A Copy. Teste,

Dec. 16—cwem POWHATAN ROBERTS, Cik.

N CHANCERY—VIRGINIA:—Amelia County, Octo-

N CHANCERY-VIRGINIA:-Amelia County, Octo-

her Court, 1817;
Mary L. Puryear, Esqueline L. Paryear, Jacqueline M. Puryear and Angeline M. Puryear, the two last infants, by said Mary L., their next friend,
Against Mary L., their next friend,
Against

William Furyar, in his own right, and as Executor of William Furyar, deceased, Mary W. Bridgwater, Martha J. Beasley, Hezekian Furyar, Joseph E. Puryar, Pezry H. Webber, Deborah Webber and Philip R. Webber, infant children of Susan R. Webber, defendants.

R. Webber, infant children of Susan R. Webber, decreased,
Defendants.
Defendants.
Defendants.
The defendants, Peggy H., Deborah, and Philip R.
Webber, not having entered their appearance and given
scentily, according to the act of Assembly and the rules
of this Court, and it appearing that they are not inhabitants of this Commonweatth, it is ordered, that they appear here on the first day of the next February term of
this Court, and answer the hill of the plaintiffs; and
that a copy of this order be inserted in some newspper published in Richmond or Petersburg once a week
for two months successively, and posted at the frontdoor
of the Court-house of this county.

Dec. 14—cw2m*
P. G. LEIGH, Clk.

IN CHANCERY.—Vikainia:—At Rules held in the Clerk's Office of Essex Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, on the 3d day of January, 1888;

John A. Parker,

Plaintiff:

John A. Parker, against Plaintif: against Fontaine Wood, Sosan D. Mann, Administratrix of Elizabeth Hundley, deceased, Thomas Boughan and Mary his wife, and Thomas Wood, (the said Mary and Thomas Wood being children of the said Fontaine Wood by his first wife, who was Aan Hundley,) and Peter S. Trible and John Cowles, Trustees in a certain feed of trust from George Trible to them, bearing date the 23d day of September. 1846, and recorded in Essex County Court Clerk's Office on the 24th day of September, 1846, and recorded in Essex Defendants, and the said special spec out exception, they are as dumb as oysters in

RICHMOND, VA.

their country, and all will be right.

A RECUSANT.

with Old Zac. To show the spirit which actu-

that if General Taylor be run against the or-

date, but will drop him at once should the Con-

neous combustion" will soon die out. But there

have referred to as genuine,) he avows his pre-

lerence for Mr. Clay, or some other statesman of

But to the Republican's "ardent" correspon-

"A large portion of the triends of Gen. Tay-

for are warm admirers of Mr. Clay, and have

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE

difference between Louisiana Whigs and those

in this region, we cannot resist the temptation to

Our country is but in the first stage of a vigo-

rous youth. The world has already witnessed it, with more than the fabled strength of the infant

Hercules, paralyzing the serpent coils of tyrants

political happiness and in national greatness .-

No nation or people, either of ancien or modern

record, present so sublime a spectacle as do now

The Union constitutes our real strength our

common share in the glory and community of the

The Mississippi Democratic State Conven-

the calmest reflections of her sons.

ple with whom we are at war.

hese our United States.

dent:-

without success.

Thursday Morning, January 27, 1848,

THE CAMPAIGN OPENED. We hasten to lay before our readers the following important proceedings, which we find in Tuesday night's Union. It will be seen that the Democrats in Cougress have selected the city of Baltimore, and the 4th Monday in May, as the place and time for the assembling of the National Convention. This decision meets with our cordial approbation. We think the selection of the usual time much wiser than that of a day so late as the 4th of July. It will enable our party the better to organize and rally for victory in November. Motions were made to substitute Cincinnati as the place, and the 4th of July as the time of meeting-both of which were rejected .-The meeting was a full one, and adjourned, says the Union, in the best feeling and spirits.

The ball is now set in motion, and the Democratic party every where will, no doubt, ratify the movement, and at once set to work, with union and enthusiasm, to renew the glorious scenes of

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION. We understand the Democratic members of Congress felt some delicacy in meddling, in the slightest degree, with the National Convention.— But, when they found themselves appealed to upon the time and place of its meeting by various meetings of the people, and when they found the State Convention of Georgia invoking their interposition, they could not reconcile it to themselves to abstain altogether from expressing some opinion upon the question. They accordingly met and conterred together; and the result is now laid before our readers—being a respectful recommendation to the Democrats of the Union to meet, as of old, according to the usages of their party, at the usual place and time of meeting. In taking this course, they do not pretend to dictate to their fellow-citizens, but most respectfully recommend the former course of the Democratic National Convention to the adoption of their Republican brethren. The following is the official account of the proceedings of the meeting of the Republicans of both Houses on Mouday night:

DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION. Meeting of the Democratic Senators and Members. At a meeting of the Democratic Senators and members of the House of Representatives, held in the Senate Chamber of the United States, on the evening of the 24th of January, 1848,

Gen. Sam Houston, Senator from Texas, was called to the chair; and Mr. Richard Brodhead, of the House of Representatives, from Pennsylvania, appointed Sec-

retary.
Mr. Sevier, of Arkansas, from the joint committee appointed at a previous meeting, reported the following resolution:

Resolved, That it be respectfully recommend ed to our Democratic friends throughout the Union to hold the proposed National Convention, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Presipont and Vice President of the United States, at the usual time and place, to wit: on the 4th Monday of May next, at Baltimore.

Mr. Thompson, of Miss., movel to strike out Baltimore; which motion, after some discussion, Mr. Bradbury, of Maine, moved to strike out the 4th Monday of May, and insert the 4th of

July; which motion, after some discussion, was The resolution submitted by Mr. Sevier was hen unanimously adopted.

On motion of Mr. Turner, of Illinois, it was Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers; and that all the Demo cratic editors be respectfully requested to publish the same. SAM HOUSTON, Ch'n.

RICH'D BRODHEAD, Sec'y. RUMORS OF PEACE.

The Union has no confirmation of these reports from official sources; though it would not be "surprised if Mr. Trist, without any instructions or authority, was receiving proposals from the Mexican commissioners. We might have peace indeed-and such is the opinion of our most enlightened officers - il Congress were promptly to do its duty, and vote the necessary supplies to prosecute the war with all possible vigor. But every day's delay increases the danger. And we hazard nothing in saying that it is the opposition which prolongs this war. They and kings, and steadily advancing in social and are responsible for it; and we shall hold them amenable to their country for a prolongation of the war. Mr. Ashmun's amendment, as soon as it reaches Mexico, will turn the heads of their leaders, and defeat any immediate hopes of paci-

real greatness, and is as dear to this country as "the apple of the eye," and should be guarded by fication. It is impossible to calculate the mischiefs which this wanton and factious opposition gilance equal to its vast consequences to the whole as a nation. It possesses a social and po is doing to their country. We have a hundred litical power, so original, so unique, and finished in all of its proportions, that it impairs not iself evidences of this fact." The Union cannot yet believe that the Whig by its own preponderating gravities, as some timid House will reject the ten regiment bill, and refuse economists apprehend, but increases in majesty the men and money asked for. It "cannot but and in strength as it increases in stature, growing more perfect by extension, more adhesive by humbelieve that some few Whigs will be found independent and patriotic enough to stand by their country in the midst of a foreign war." We trust that such may be the case-but we have our harmonious States.

more Sun writes as follows: "It may happen that, some time next Summer, we may be startled with accounts of the rallying of the enemy, and of the danger of our forces in Mexico, while Congress, dreaming of peace, has neglected all proper preparation. There is now no prospect of speedy action by Congress on the ten regiment bill. The Whigs are more united in opposition to the Administration, and to the continuance of the war, and to the acquisition of territory, than they were at the commencement of the session. Some of them say that they will agree to grant all the supplies and to prosecute the war with vigor, until Mexico shall consent to take back all of that part of her territory that we

fears of the worst. A correspondent of the Balti-

now occupy." Should the Whig House reject the supplies asked for, upon their heads be the dread responsibility of defeating or postponing an honorable peace. Will they dare to meet the indignant frown of the people, for abandoning the national rights and honor?

IMPORTANT MEETING IN WASHINGTON .-

IMPORTANT MEETING IN WASHINGTON.—
We learn that a meeting composed of the Whig members of Congress, and of Whiga from various sections of the Union, was held in Washington city on Saturday night, and they wanimously determined that a whig National Convention for the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency should be held at some future day. This information comes by a private letter to a member of the General Assembiy, who has politely furnished us with it.

[Yesterday's Times.]

pronunciamento, or to desert the Whig party, and

to organize separately in favor of General Taylor

as an independent candidate. We have watched the published proceedings of the various Whig

meetings in the State-and while, scarcely with-

regard to their principles and the mighty ques-

tions involved in the Mexican war-and while

they avow their preference for Henry Clay, yet

nominate General Taylor as the available candi-

date-they yet, with a single exception only, (as

the Whig informs us,) go in zealously for a

Whig National Convention and the election of a

Whig President. That the Whigs will stand by

station, and deserving of the highest honor. A resolution was also adopted, expressing the highest admiration for the ability and statesman-This is a fearful blow at the "no-party" Taylorship of R. J. Walker, Esq. ites. Indeed, it seals the fate of General Taylor Ex-Governor George Poindexter was invited as the Whig candidate. It is in vain for the Reinto the Convention, and addressed them about an publican to "kick against the pricks." It is in vain for it to quote a few papers in Virginia that take "strong grounds against a National Convention." The decree has gone forth, and the "noparty" banner is dragging in the dust. It will be now, that he has returned to his early principles, made to "surrender" to the "Henry Clay Whig" the Whig press visit him with their wrath .-

> ocratic principles are spreading in Mississippi. THE FREMONT TRIAL.

Their attacks upon his motives admit that Dem-

On Monday last Colonel Fremont commenced the reading of his elaborate defence. The first part, containing only the specific defence made to the distinct charges of mutiny, occupies seven floor. columns of the National Intelligencer, and is an any portion of it, we re publish the notice of the

Baltimore Sun : "The charge obmitiny, in general, is answered by referring to the instructions and orders from Office, was passed. Adjourned. the War and Navy Departments, and it is argued

the trick will fail, and we shall again triumph.—
Satisfied as we are that Mr. Clay will be the

Satisfied as we are that Mr. Clay will be the "In his defence, Colonel Fremont denies that Whig candidate, we deem it to be our duty to declare our convictions, and to appeal to the Demo. | an argument to prove from the testimony taken, and the conduct afterwards of General K., that eracy to stand by their principles, their party and to the reader any precise idea of the grounds taken, without going into the document at length. Yesterday's Republican contains a communi-Yesterday's Republican contains a communication from one who will not be whipped into the party traces, but is resolved to "sink or swim"

This we have not at present room for; but it will states soldiers or volunteers returning from or going to the seat of war in Mexico; which, after flows charge. The reading of the defence was to a few remarks from Mr. Davis and Mr. Crittenparty traces, but is resolved to "sink or swim" be concluded on Tuesday.

ater some of the "no party" men, and the extra-We attach but little importance to steamboat vagance of their calculations, we quote the convotes of the travelling community-but, as the clusion of his article. It is unnecessary to argue, Whigs are fond of such "signs of the times," we shall enlighten them with the following Presidenganized forces of the Whig and Democratic par- tial ballot of the passengers on the Mary Stephens, on a trip from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, the ties, he can never be elected. This point was conclusively demonstrated by the Richmond Whig 12th January: For Henry Clay 34; for James K. and other organs, which now advocate the nom- Polk 31; for Martin Van Buren 3; for John Meination of Gen. Taylor, as the available candi-Lean 3; for Gen. Z. Taylor 1.

JUST TRIBUTE.

vention select some one else. Let us look at our Our City Council has unanimously adopted own State for instance. The Democratic party the following resolution, submitted by John S. will go for the nominee of a National Conven-

tion, and from the proceedings of the Whigs in the Resolved, That the President of the Council be different counties, it is evident that they too will instructed to procure a sword with suitable devi-ces and instructions, to be presented in behalf of support the nominee of their Convention. Such being the case, we would ask, in the name of the city, to Lieut Joseph Selden, of the United wonders, where the Taylor "no party" party is to States Army, as a testimonial of the and pride with which Richmond regards the disfind strength? The same result will take place tinguished services of her former citizen; the solin New York, Pennsylvania, and every other dier, whose wounds are witnesses to his gallan-State, and, for our lives, we cannot perceive how try, and whose "modesty alone equals his me-Gen. Taylor, as a independent candidate, can obtain the vote of a single State. The "sponta-

In the House of Representatives on Tuesday, Mr. Bedinger of Virginia, delivered his views .-

is another question. Gen. Taylor said that he We find in the Union a brief sketch as follows: would have voted for Mr. Clay in 1844-and in He (Mr. B) should be compelled to forego his his letter to Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, (which the Whigs inclination to address the committee on the subject of our affairs with Mexico, in order that he might attend to the subject of the late special mes-sage of the President, withholding the informa-tion sought in relation to the Slideil mission and the same political school. Will he, with these avowals, enter the field in opposition to the great the return of Gen. Santa Anna. He contended that the President had withheld nothing from the House which could advance the public interest by being made known. He read passages from the speeches of Mr. Hayne and Mr. Raudolph in the Senate of the U. States, on the subject of the Panama mission, showing that President John Q. Adams refused to furnish information in voted for him repeatedly for the Presidency, and relation to that mission, which had been most respectfully asked by the Senate-reading copiousof Mr. Clay to sneer at Gen. Taylor? The writer never will believe that Mr. Clay sanctions both wherein animadversion is indutged upon President Adams's reference to the motives

such proceedings. The time has arrived when the people—aye, the people—should let the partizan press, and office seekers, and office holders, know who will decide this question. They want information Mr. B. proceeded to institute a comparison between answers made to the two calls for infor-mation. The reply of Mr. Adams being in the no Convention to dictate to them who is General Taylor. They are satisfied to run GEN. ZAterms of the cavalier, equivalent to saying to the Senate that they might find out the matter as best LARD FILLMORE, of New York, for Vice they could; while that of Mr. Polk was merely a respectful declination, citing precedents for his "The Southern Western and Middle States justification, &c. Mr. B. also read and replied will elect Gen. Taylor with Mr. Fillmore. What to certain allegations against the President by the gentleman from Mississippi, (Mr. Tompsays the New York Express to this combustible says the New York Express to this continuous, the gentleman floor stressing the President from the gentleman floor stressing the President from the misrepressions and aspersions of that this ticket would be elected in Pennsylvania by gentleman. Mr. B. also read from the special of gentleman from Mississing in this remarks with the gentleman from Mississippi, his remarks with reference to the manner in which the war has been conducted, and the results following; and referred. Sundry adverse reported, twice read and referred. Sundry adverse reports on peritions for relief, &c., were also made, and Washington or elsewhere." hands, and not heed the dictation of politicians at terring the carnage and wo, which that gentle-ordered to be printed.

Washington or elsewhere."

Mr. Vinton, Chairn course pursued by the opposition in this country. from Mississippi, that the President of the United The Whigs of the House having gathered their forces, on the second day ceased their lawless and States overthrew the government of Herrera in disorganizing conduct, and united in making a quorum. P. W. Farrar (Whig) was re-elected Speaker—having received 48 votes, and H. Phil-Anna looked in fact, to the overthrow of the gov-ernment of Paredes, the first avowed leader of lips (Dem) 46. Mr. F. made a long and patriotic address. He is a war Whig. He appealed the war party in Mexico. Mr. B. drew a picture from the military career of Santa Anna, to show to the House to "sustain the patriotic grounds taken by our immediate ancestors in vindicating how inappropriate was the allusion to this indi

the honor and glory of our arms." To show the vidual by the gentleman from Mississippi, who had represented him as wielding an immense power in Mexico, capable of striking armies out of chaos &c Mr. B. took a wide range of requote a few eloquent passages from Speaker Far- mark in continuation of his speech. The H S Steamer Ann Chase was lost twenty miles to the southward off Tampico bar, bound

> in. No lives lost. We are authorized to state that Col. Charles Guerrant will be a candidate for re-election to the House of Delegates from the county of Gunch-

THIRTIETH CONGRESS--First Session. Monday, January 24, 1848. SENATE.

The resolution offered by Mr. Berrien, calling for the letters, &c., written by Gen. Taylor, on the subject of a military line, reterred to in a report from the Secretary of War, was taken up

Mr. Hunter submitted a resolution, calling for certain correspondence between Mr. Wise and the Brazilian government, which was agreed to. On motion of Mr. Miller, the Senate took up of the first confederacy, it now shelters under the span of its glorious arch twenty-nine flourishing, erection of the Washington monument on a site to be selected in the public grounds.

The resolution submitted by Mr. Baldwin, Who, then, shall set boundaries to the area of freedom?—or draw lines around the destinies of calling on the President for any information in these States? Onward and westward the progress began; and onward and westward it purdomain in Mexico, and the power of the governsues its steady path. In this progress, besides a ment of Mexico to cede any portion of that do-common share in the glory and community of the main to a foreign government, was taken up. whole, Louisiana has a direct interest worthy of Mr. Hannegan requested an explanation of

the resolution. Mr. Baldwin then went into an explanation of And, gentlemen, in whatever form we may feel ourselves called upon to express the public sentihis object. The President Informed Congress, it his annual message, that the Republic of Meximent upon these momentous questions, or whatever action the nation at large ultimately may ce had no other means of indemnifying our citi adopt in reference to them, I humbly entreat that zens for losses sustained by them, from the conduct of Mexico, but by a cession of territory. The ob in their ultimate effects and consequences they may prove a blessing to cur own State, a blessing ject of the resolution was to ascertain the grounds to the Union and a blessing to the unhappy peoon which the President had founded his expectation of obtaining Mexican territory by way of

indemnity for spoliation. Mr. Baldwin regarded the power of the Mexican Government to cede away any portion of the States as doubtful. Such a power was not tion, while it made no nomination for President or Vice President, unanimously adopted the folconferred by her constitution nor by the laws of nations. The constitution on which the Republowing resolution, highly complimentary to the abilities and just claims of Gen, Quitman, for any lic of Mexico was established, was modelled from ours, and no such power existed in the govern-

ment of the U. States.

Mr. Hannegan maintained that as Mexico was not a republic, but neither more nor less than an anarchy, we had a right to take a cession of any Resolved, That honor and gratitude are due to our distinguished fellow citizen, Maj. Gen. John A. Quitman, from the citizens of this State and of this Union, for the ability and chivalry disportion of her territory. Whether Mexico had played by him on the plains of Mexico; that we the power to cede it, was not a question for us, but feel a just pride in the glory he has acquired for for her to decide. As to our practice, we had asserted that the disputed North Eastern boundahimself and for this the State of his adoption, and an abiding confidence in him as equal to any ry belonged to the U. States, yet we ceded away part of it. Our Executive had decided that the whole of Oregon was ours, and we had given up

> Some futther explanations took place between Mr. Baldwin and Mr. Hannegan, when, on motion of the latter, the resolution was laid on table.

This was once a "big gun" of Whiggery-but correspondence concerning forced contributions Mr. Westcott submitted a resolution calling on the Commissioners of the Patent Office for any

information in his possession on the subject of the explosion of steam boilers.

Mr. Hannegan's resolutions Mr. Hannegan's resolutions, asserting the right of the United States to annex Mexico, being the of four hundred guerrillas. order, were called up, and, on motion of Mr. Hannegan, postponed to the second Monday The Senate proceeded to the consideration of

the army bill, Mr. Clarke being entitled to the Mr. Butler, Mr. Jefferson Davis, Mr. Clayton, able and ingenious defence. Not having room for Mr. Sevier, Mr. Foote, and others, made explanations on points which had been in controversy in the earlier stages of the discussion, and the bill was then informally passed over.

House bill to re-organize the General Land

denying the power of Congress to abolish slavery territory by conquest; and declaring that Con-gress could not interfere with the question of

quired. The resolutions were ordered to be printit could not be true. On a point so grave and delicate as this, we could not, of course, convey

Mr. Jefferson Davis, from the committee on den in favor of immediate action, was read three times and passed.

The special order having been called,
Mr. Crittenden desired an opportunity to ask
the chairman of military affairs, "whether Gen. Scott had been suspended or recalled? and whether Gen. Worth had been relieved or suspended

Mr. Cass said he would not reply in his character of chairman of the committee on military 26 h says that all parties are agreed not to send affairs, but he was ready to give the Senator from commissioners to Washington, arbitration being Kentucky all the information he had on the subject. He did not suppose that the Government would feel any difficulty in giving any information on the subject. Gen, Scott has been suspended, and the command of the army has devolved on the next in rank, Gen. Butler. Gen. Scott will attend the Court of Inquiry which has been ordered. Gen. Worth has been relieved or sus-

pended from arrest. Mr. Crittenden expressed himself satisfied at the readiness with which the information had been The Senate proceeded to the consideration of

the Army Bill. Mr. Clarke then delivered his views in opposition to the origin and progress of the war, and against the bill. He calculated that by the passage of the bill the army in Mexico would be increased to 95,000 men.

He wished to know how this force was to be employed, and in what manner the ways and means were to be provided. He believed that if the bills now before the Senate were to pass, the Secretary would require a loan of 40 millions for the present year, and such a loan could not be ne-gotiated on better terms than 90 cents in the dol-

lar for every \$100 stock.

The abstraction of so large an amount of spetie from a home circulation would cause an alarming increase in the price of breadsouffs, and could fall heavily on the labor of the country. He also objected to the annexation of Mexico or the destruction of her nationality, which are the only objects for which the war could any longer be prosecuted.

Mr. Dix obtained the floor, when The Senate proceeded to the consideration of Executive business. Adjourned. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. Thompson of Pa. offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on Commerce to enquire into the propriety of proviling by law for a more strict inspection of vessels, their rigging, steamboilers, &c., &c.
Mr. Inge, presented a memorial from the Legislature of Alabama, in relation to the establish-On motion of Mr. Gayle, it was laid on the table

and ordered to be printed Mr. McClelland offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the committee on commerce to enquire whether any alterations are necessary in the present laws for the inspection of vessels, signal lights, &c., &c. The standing committees were called for re

on petitions for relief, &c., were also made, and Mr. Vinton, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill making appropriation

He also replied to the assertion of the gentleman for the Military Academy, for the year ending the 30th June, 1849. Also, a bill making appropriation for the penns of revolutionary and other pensioners, for

the same period. Mr. Dunn, from the committee on claims, reported a bill making provision for the widows and children of soldiers who have died or may

die while in service, or after being discharged; in consequence of wounds received or disease contracted while in service, in Mexico. Mr. Hunt, chairman of the committee on comnerce, reported a bill to re establish the collection

Mr. Grinnell, from the same committee, re-ported a bill to amend the first section of the act to regulate the carrying of passengers in merchant vessels. Also, a bill supp ementary to the act for the reiet of sick and di-abled seamen,

Mr. Collamer, chairman of the committee on public lands, reported a bill further to extend the ime for locating Virginia land warrants, and return the same to the General Land Office. Mr. McDowell, from the committee on the

listrict, reported a bill giving the consent of the United States to an act of the General Assembly d Maryland, passed in 1844. Mr Wilson, from the military committee, re-

ported a bill providing for the adjustment of cer-tain claims of New Hampshite on the United These bills were severally read twice, and re-

ferred to the Committee of the Whole,
Mr. Kennon, from the Committee on Accounts, reported a resolution providing for the pay of Hoorable Mr. Hornbeck, to the time of his death. Adopted.

On mo ion of Mr. Sims, the House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, Mr. J. R. Ingersoll in the Chair, and resumed he discussion on the President's annual

Mr. Bedinger, of Virginia, addressed the committee a desence of the President in withholding the instructions to Mr. Slidell, called for by the late re-ducion of the House; and also in support of the sar and the general policy of the Admin-

Mr. Roman, of Md, followed in teply to the remarks of his colleague, Mr. McLane, on the Texan boundary question.

Mr. Green, of Missouri, next obtained the floor, and addressed the committee, also in defence of the President and the war.

At the conclusion of his remarks, On motion of Mr. Gayle, the committee rose. Mr. Donnell, of North Carolina, moved a teonsideration of yesterday's vote to close the debate in committee on the President's message at o atelock to-morrow.

On motion of Mr. Crozier, the House adjourn-

[From the N. O leans Picayune, Jan 19.] LATER FROM MEXICO. MILITARY CONTRIBUTIONS UPON MEXICO.

The Rumors of a Peace not Confirmed. ing sailed the 14th inst. She brought over as pas-

upon the train under Col. Miles is confirmed in rated, and it will, moreover, fall principally upon foreign merchants, to whom the pack mules sto-Democratic party, and justifying the war in its inception and prosecution in every particular. It message was received from the President of the United States, covering a reply to the resolution offered by Mr. Dayton, asking for Gen. Scott's the brigands came, the amount lost. In the skirting of the district of the brigands came, the amount lost.

> 5th inst. from New York, with recruits under the in this city, is relinquished to that command of Capt. Henry, of the 31 Infantry. stitution, and may collect as usual. There has been an arrival at Vera Cruz from the city of Mexico, with dates to the lat inst. The mail came down ria Orizaba.

Gen. Scott has issued an order assessing upon | manded and received accordingly. we give it at length below. There is nothing in be appointed from time to time to give the necesit looking like peace. From the Free American of the 13th inst., we copy the following items 12. The like pe

their hands. He is bold in venturing so near the in any of the States; asserting the right to acquire | city, and cannot expect to escape apprehension | and the punishment which he deserves.

A rumor was affoat on the 31st ult., that Col. slavery in any new territory which might be acico, on the evening of the 26th, for Real del Monte, had been cut to pieces when about twenty miles distant. The Star does not believe a word try, the dragoons and the artiflery, under Colonel Jarauta and his followers that they did not reach command left that place.

A train will probably arrive here in the course of next week from the city of Mexico.

By this arrival the dates from Queretaro are to the 28th of December. Hopes were then en-tertained that the approaching Congress would have a quorum, and there was much less talk of pronunciamentos and revolutions. A letter of the

preferable to that stage of degradation. We find little said about a treaty of peace, but there were whispers at Queretaro of an armistice of three months being on the tapis. [Special Correspondence of the Picayune] VERA CHUZ, Jan. 11, 1848.

occupy that place; and if a sufficient number o troops is at hand, possession will also be taken of Cordova, an important step, which will be hailed with joy by the whole commercial community. who have more to fear from the brigands who make these cities their headquarters, than from all the Mexican armies in the ex-Republic of VERA CRUZ, Jan. 14, 1848. A small party of soldiers arrived last night from Jalapa, but they bring no news, except the

arrival of Col. Miles's train at that place, without any further loss or attack than what was re-11th it proceeded en route to Mexico. I refer you to the Vera Cruz papers for several interesting items, particularly to the Free American of this morning for the last order of Gen. Scott. Every thing remains quiet on the road to the interior, and will continue to do so until there is a chance

The following are the orders to which our cor-

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY, Mexico, December, 31, 1847. [General Orders-No. 395.]

1. To support, in part, the military occupation of the Republic of Mexico by the Army of the United States, the several States of this Republic, already occupied, and others as they shall become occupied, are, or will be assessed by the year, in dollars, as follows :

Chihuahua, \$49 188 | Oaxaca, Coahuila, 5,659 | Queretaro, Coabuila, Chiapas, 21,692 | San Luis, Ourango, 85,556 Sinaloa, Guananuato, 255,876 Sonora, 236,338 | Tabasco Jalisco, 2 Mexico State & Mexico State & Tamautipas, 71,332
Federal Dist., 668,332 Vera Cruz, 271,548
Michoacan, 287,712 Zacatecas and
Nueva Leon, 50,437
Puebla, 424,276 entes, reunited, 249,076

2. This assessment is the quadruple of the di-rect taxes paid by the several States to their federal government in the year 1843 or 1814. But, on the other hand, all transit duties (alcabalas y esechos de internacion) heretotore payable at the gates of cities and on passing the lines between States, have been abolished, together with national lotteries. The tobacco monopoly will had made their way to the centre of the camp, also be abolished from and after the present year. The cultivation and the sale of that plant, shall, thereafter be free-save any duty that the United States may have imposed, or shall hereafter im-pose, on the importation of tobacco through the custom-houses at Mexican ports occupied by this army. And the receipts of the post offices, together with the playing card and stamped-paper mo-

nopolies are relinquished to the State Governments respectively. 3. The governors and members of the legisla-tures in the different States, and collecting officers, now in commission, and heretotore charged wit the collection of the tederal dues of any kind, will be individually held responsible in their per sons and property for the collection and tull payment of this assessment-one-twelith monthly, a the usual State capitals respectively, or other place or places within the same, as may be appointed by the United States' commander within each

State.

4. The assessment on each State that may hereafter be occupied as above, shall be considered as due from the first day of the month within which the occupation may take place, in order to avoid all calculations founded on days less than a month. Hence no credit will be allowed a State for any payment previously made to the lederal government, or its officers, for any part of a mon'h within which the State shall have been occupied by the American forces. In the States already so occupied, the assessments will be con-sidered as having commenced with the present

month, and be demanded accordingly. 5. In payment of the money-assessment, any State may substitute, in whole or in part, at a fair valuation, with the consent of the U. States commanding officer therein, such articles of subsistence and forage as may be found convenient

6 On the failure of any State to pay its assess. ment, its functionaries, as above, will be seized and imprisoned, and their property seized, registered, reported, and converted, to the use of the occupation, in strict accordance to the general regulations of this army. No resignation or abdication of office by any of the said Mexican functionaries shall excuse one of them from any of

the above obligations or penalties. 7. If the foregoing measures should fail to enforce the regular payment as above, from any State, the commanding officer of the United States' forces within the same will immediately | The fire of he Seminoles began to slacken, and proceed to collect, in money or in kind, from the wealthi r inhabitants, other than neutral frients, within his reach, the amount of the assessment due from the State-taking care, always, to make the collection as equitably and savingly as practicable, and to report the amount forcibly levied to the next superior officer of this army. Any waste or wanton injury committed in these operations, as well as all fraud and corruption, shall be vigorously prosecuted before a tribunal of the

b. With a view to a vigorous accountability, receipts in payment of assessments, whether in money or in kind (the latter expressed in money, according to valuation) will be signed by some quartermaster, commissary or paymaster of this army, named by the commanding officer within The steamship New Orleans, Capt. Edward Auld, arrived last evening from Vera Croz, havwill also keep a register of all such payments.— The amount of those payments, and of forced levies, will be reported mouthly, to general headsengers several officers.

The news we published vesterday of an attack

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Orders, No. 366, of the 6th instant,) both by the some respects. The loss may have been exagge- receivers and the attesting and commanding offi-

9. The usual dues, heretofore levied on the prelen belonged. One house is said to have lost property worth \$54,000. It was an English firm lected for the military chest of this army. Com-The French and Spanish merchants robbed were able to obtain the restoration of their goods by paying smarrly, but no compromise could be made by English and American merchants. Their reliance now is upon Gen. Twizgs, who is expected to assess upon the district of Orizaba, whence the brigands came, the amount left. In the skip, the primards came, the amount left. In the skip, the contents on melting 52.50 to every 135. per centum; on melting, \$2 50 to, every 135

the brigands came, the amount lost. In the sale marks of eight ounce; on as a part of bars of silver, or \$1 50 each of bars of gold or of gold and siver mixed; and on coinof gold or of gold and siver mixed; and on coincut off had incantionsly tagged behind. Colonel age the per centage on both metals heretofore Miles could not want for them to come up, but left a guard of twenty five men behind, which tract with the Mexican Government. Those as totally inadequate against the sudden onset four hundred guerrillas.

The ship Ocean arrived at Vera Cruz on the contracts in every case will be particularly examined. The one real per mark on both gold and silver, heretofore paid to the College of Mines in this city, is relinquished to that scientific in-

11. It is understood that the collection of the dues on production, melting and assaying, may be made at the assay offices, and they will be de-The three the States of Mexico occupied or to be occupied per centage on coinage will be collected for this by our troops an annual tax amounting to about army at the mint. At both places officers of inby our troops an annual tax amounting to about three millions. The order is so important that telligence and accurate habits of inspection will 12. The like penalties, receipts, attestations,

derived from the papers received from the capital:

The A series of the papers received from the capidues on the preceives are prescribed

The A series of the prescribed

THE ENQUIRER.

is being rapidly developed. The venerated name of Taylor has been used by the Whig old party has been used by the Whig old party hope, adds the Star, that some of our dragoons, hacks to swell the fortunes of Henry Clay.

BICHMOND VA

is being rapidly developed. The venerated name of the country—putage of the country—putage of the country—putage of the country—putage of the Star, that some of our dragoons, has been used by the Whig old party hope, adds the Star, that some of our dragoons, has been used by the Would see Commodore Stockshop of the would see Commodore Stockshop or others, will shortly get this precious rascal in the would see Commodore Stockshop or others, will shortly get this precious rascal in ginkability the proving the range and winders of the printed and referred to the Post Office of Committee.

Mr. Bagby presented a series of resolutions or others, will shortly get this precious rascal in ginkability the proving the range and winders of the printed and referred to the Post Office of the Country—putage of the country—putage of the country—putage of the country—putage of the Star, that some of our dragoons, has been used by the Whig old party hope, adds the Star, that some of our dragoons, has been used by the Would see Commodore Stockshop or others, will shortly get this precious rascal in ginkability the province of the country—putage of the country or others, will shortly get this precious rascal in forts they may require, and treating the unoffending inhabitants with forbearance and kindness The higher honor of our country, as well as the particular honor of this army, must and shall be maintained among the few miscreauts in our Withers's command, which left the city of Mex- ranks. The few cannot be permitted to dishone the whole mass of our citizens and soldiers a home and abroad. The miscrean's must ther fore be watched, and for every offence denounced military affairs, reported a bill to provide additional quarers near New Orleans for United thousand Mexicans at least to rout the 9th Infanand soldier. Men, free at home, must maintain W.'s command, and that it is fortunate for Padre the honor of freemen when abroad. If they for get that, they will degrade themselves to the level Guadalupe until two days after Col. Withers's of felons and slaves, and may be rightfully condemned and treated as such; for felons, according

to the laws of God and man, are slaves, 14 The laws of war will also be strictly observed towards all Mexicans in arms, who respect those laws. For the treatment of those atrocious bands of guerrilleros and armed ran-cheros, see General Orders No. 372, date t the 12th inst. By command of Maj. Gen. Scorr: H. L. SCOTT, A. A. A. G.

We have no room to make much use of our letters or files to day, but copy a lew items from the Free American. The following is from that paper of the 14th inst;

A few soldiers (five) arrived last night from the National Bridge. They discovered some greas-ers in the chapparal on the road, but they seemed The next expedition that leaves Vera Croz for the interior, will, without doubt, be to Orizaba, to very peaceable. They met the train at Plan del

From the Philade phia Bulletin A SPLENDID SABRE.—We were invited, this morning, by Messrs, William H. Horstmann & Sons, to examine, at their magnificent military Bazaar, No. 51 North Third street, a sabre, intended as a present from the citizens of Southampton county, Va., to Captain George Thomas, 31 Artitlery, U. S. Army, torgallant services rendered in Florida, and at Fort Brown, Monterey and Buena Vista, and which is one of

the most splendid weapons of the kind we ever saw The pattern of the sabre is that worn by the U. S. Dragoons. The blade is of the trues and prettiest steel, finished in a manner that would dety superiority of workmanship. The scabbaid is of solid silver, standard value, beautifully enriched with engraved scroll work, encircling mi-litary trophies, with the words, "Florida," "Fort Brown," "Montercy," "Buena Vista," and an en-graved vignette of the battle of Monterey. The hilt is of the basket form, very elaborately chased. The grip is of solid silver, also enriched with engraved scrolls. The pommel is of gold, grasping an amethyst, and the rings and bands, in gold bas-

Upon the grip is engraved an elephant, a significant proof of the hero for whom the weapon is intended, having seen the animal while in Mexico. The sabre and its belt are enclosed in a plain walnut box, with solid silver mountings, the beauty of which is in perfect keeping with the splendid present. The salre was made under the direction of the Messrs. Hortsmann, by Ames, Cabouville, Massachuseus. Captain Thomas' heroism in Mexico has so

111,260 trequently been the subject of eulogy in the offi-33,524 cial despatches of his commanders, that no room is left for us to speak of his deeds there. But he was also distinguished in Florida, during the Seminole war, while a Lieutenant; and at the bat-tle of Lake Monroe, which was fought on the 8th of February, 1837, he distingushed himself by one of the most heroic acts of that war..

At four o'clock, A. M., in a dense fog, six companies of raw recruits—tour of the Second Dragoons, and one of the 24, and one of the 3d Ar-tillery—were surprised by a body of 800 Indians, under Osceola, Tuskenuggee and other Chiefs. A breastwork, fortunately thrown up the after-

noon before, was all that saved the American were precipitately driven to the cover of a hammock that bounded two thirds of the circumference of the encampment (the lake forming the other third) by a well-timed and destructive fire from the breastwork, to which the recruits had rushed pell-mell from their tents-many of them with carridge belts hastily thrown over their shirts and drawers, and not a few of the officers in their night-gowns.

On this stirring occasion the renowned Colonel Harney, commanded, (Colonei Fanning, of the

Artitlery, since deceased, having yielded him the ommand, as an act of chivalrous courtesy,) and Harney fought the battle, which lasted three hours and twenty minutes, in his night gown and night-cap. Among the brave spirits then present, and whose names have since been thrillingly conspicuous were May and poor Seth Bird Thornton, at the time young second lieutenants. The nature of the battle-ground was such that the handful of recruits did not dare to make a sortie to charge the hammock, as before the co-ver of the hostiles could have been reached, their rifles would have picked off every man. Neither menaces nor taunts (and both were treely showered upon them) could induce the howiles to budge beyond the edge of the hammock. The breastwork was subjected to an harrassing crossfire, which they were able to return with poor ef-

Our troops being at last provoked out of all patience by a fight so inglorious, a desperate measure was resolved upon. In the lake, the command had several steam transports, and moored at the waters edge were barges to reach them. On board of one of the steamers was a howitzer, which could be brought to bear on that part of the hammock where the Indians had collected the largest portion of their force.

The beach was lined with the red skins who

were firing at some sick men in scows in the lake. The how zer was to be used, or there was no dislodging the enemy from his hiding place.
At this crisis Harney called for a forlorn hope The call was immediately responded to by Lieut. Thomas, who, with a squad of picked artillery, cut his way through the foe on the beach, and amid a hail-storm of bullets, gained the steamer

without loss. The howitzer was opened with deadly effect ---Every discharge of grape and canister was followed by the awful death yells of the savages .in less than fitteen minutes, the stillnes of the grave hung over the scene of strife. The Indians had gone. Paths had been literatly cut through the hammeck by the iron hail from the howizer, the ground was strewn with dead bodies, and for miles the leaves were spattered with blood from the wounded hostiles, who fled bleeding or were dragged away by their comrades.

Thomas, we believe, was breveted a Captain for this exploit. Virginia, the mother of heroes, STATE OF THE NORTH-WESTERN BANK OF

VIRGINIA, INCLUDING BRANCHES AT PAR-KERSBURG AND WELLSBURG. Jan. 1, 1848. Jan. 1, 1847

Bills discounted | Promisory notes and bonds | \$607,593 15 | 361,138 19 | 30,000 00 | 81,198,731 34 \$1,047,639 60 Stocks: N. W. Bank of Virginia, Virginia 6 per cent . Fire and Marine Ins. Co., Wheeling and Belmont Bridge Company, Illinois scrip, Su-pense account, 8,560 00 81 929 47 31 784 99 168,641 71 253,584 04 Real Estate,
Banking Houses,
Due by other Banks,
Specie—silver and gold,
Bank notes incorporated by
this State,
Bank notes incorporated by
other states, 15,514 00

\$1,968,115 26 \$1,605,301 82 \$740,600 00 \$740,600 00 Capital stock, Bills in circulation

\$1,958,115 26 \$1,605,301 82 The dividend declared for the last 6 months was 3 per cent.

The profits arising from premiums and exchange for the last six months was \$5,777 25.